

26-1944

# Seek Mexicans Illegally in U.S.

Workers - New York, N.Y.  
MEXICO CITY, June 29 (ALN).—

United States immigration authorities, under an agreement concluded with the Mexican government this week, are rounding up an estimated 35,000 Mexican workers illegally in the United States. 7-2-44

The agreement, reached in Mexico City, establishes fines and jail terms for Mexicans illegally in the U. S. The roundup began in Texas where work has just finished on a huge harvest. 7-2-44

Meanwhile, Mexico is sending 6,000 workers to the United States this month to help make up for the manpower shortage in the southwest. It is expected, however, that the number of workers sent to the U. S. will dwindle hereafter.

Returning from a visit to the U. S., Mexican deputies R. Bonfil and Manuel Moreno declared that they "found conditions the same as for Americans. Salaries are good and the only problem is unusual food."

## READING'S READINGS Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa. "BACK TO AFRICA"

11-25-44

AS NEGROES of America get more money in their pockets from the prosperity which has come about because of war activity, they appear to become more conscious, and more resentful of the hypocritical professions of the white man in his fight for world democracy, while he persists more firmly in maintaining the caste system in these United States.



With almost every other family in America affected directly by the fact that eleven million men and women are in the Armed Services, and with EVERY family affected indirectly by the conditions brought about by the war, it is not surprising to note that more and more Negroes are thinking in terms of leaving America, when the war has ended and the almost inevitable post-war depression begins to grip this country.

Fortunately these people are not too vocal about their plans, but it is an indisputable fact that many of them are planning and working in the hope of escaping a repetition of conditions which prevailed here 1929 to 1940, when in certain sections, the Negro constituted nearly 50 per cent of the people who had to be housed, clothed and fed by some branch of the Government.

A group which is growing in number has as its objective emigrating to South America, where, through correspondence, they have ascertained there is opportunity for self-expression for Negro business and professional men of good character and capable of maintaining themselves during the period of transition.

A group studying the Spanish language, holds all

of its social intercourse in the Spanish language. It maintains regular correspondence with government agencies and prominent individuals in this South American Republic, and as soon as war conditions have abated, the public will be properly informed of the activities of this group, even though it is not now doing any propagandizing or seeking additions to its number.

Most of us are familiar with the "Back to Africa" movement of Marcus Garvey, which gained its greatest strength right after the last War to Make the World Safe for Democracy. In a recently published book, Ralph Bunche stated "there are, in the Negro universities, a good many academic Garveyites." Quite outside of the universities there are still considerable numbers of people holding fast to the Garvey theory.

Right here in Philadelphia there is considerable interest and activity in the Garvey program. Headed by Mrs. Sarah Richardson Isaac, as "Commissioner of Pennsylvania", this group has never wavered for one moment in its loyalty to the creed of Mr. Garvey, even though he has long since passed to the Beyond. His philosophy still succeeds in holding the group in some sort of semblance of organization, even though there is now little it can do except to keep the spark of life alive and burning.

The preachments of the white man for world democracy make little sense for most colored people, who see themselves being pushed farther and farther back in a corner of America set up by the caste thinking of white people for their black brothers and sisters. It is little wonder that the spirit or tendency towards isolation grasps the thinking of more and more Negroes, and still less surprise that they are thinking seriously for the first time in their lives of emigrating as individuals, to some other country which has been promised by America a greater degree of Democracy than is afforded America's own. This movement merits more attention and consideration than it is now getting.